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FOND MEMORIES.

Pass the butter gently, Mabel.
Shove it lightly through the air.
In the corner of the dish, love,
You will find a nut brown hair.

What fond mem'ries it awakens
Of the days e're we were wed,
When upon my fine coat collar
Oft was laid your little head.

Lovingly I stroked those tresses,
In the happy days gone by:
Now I strike them every meal time
In the butter or the pie.

Archery and Its Requirements.

The following article, about this most interesting, healthful and harmless amusement, contains some valuable instructions, and will enable the reader to make a fair start. Constant practice and a good eye will do the rest.

For target practice there should be at least four persons, but a larger number than that will make a merrier company.

If the bows are purchased they should not be steel bows or metallic bows of any sort. The only bow worthy of the name is the long bow, made of some good live, springy wood, such as a second-growth white ash, hickory, lancewood, lemonwood, snakewood, or English yew.

Hitherto, English-made bows of yew have been held to be superior to all others, and deservedly so; but now there are manufactured in America fine lancewood, ash and snakewood bows, that are every whit as good as the English bows in quality, and far superior in artistic finish. And the same may be said of arrows.

Bows are of various "weights." By weight is meant the number of pounds in strength required to draw the bow,—not the weight of the bow literally. A thirty pound bow is held to be about the right weight for a lady, or a lad of ten or twelve. One needs to be able to draw it without too great an effort; in a word, steadily.

For a youth of sixteen or twenty, a fifty pound bow may prove the best weight. There are higher weights, running up to seventy-five, eighty, and a hundred pounds.

A hundred pound bow is a powerful weapon, sufficient to bring down a deer, a bear, or even a tiger.

The old English rule that the bow should be of the same length as the person's height who uses it, is a very good one. This rule has its exceptions however.

Arrows vary in length to suit the bow, from sixteen inches to three feet. The point or head of the arrow is called the pile; the shaft is termed the stele; the notch at the feathered end, the nock. All arrows must be feathered on two, or, better still, on three sides of the stele near the nock, —either with the feathers of birds, or with hair-cloth,—and the steles of all arrows should be perfectly straight.

Good well-finished bows of second growth ash and other American woods sell generally at from one dollar to three dollars, or even more according to size. Bows of lancewood, snakewood, yew and foreign woods, cost from two to eight dollars.

Target arrows will range, according to their length, from two dollars and a half to five dollars per dozen. Hunting arrows with barbed piles for large game, are still higher in price; while light birding arrows, with pewter heads are cheaper.

Bow strings come at twenty, twenty-five, and up to sixty cents each, and targets range in price from one dollar to six dollars.

Quivers (with belt) made of tin and covered with light leather, cost from one dollar to two dollars and a half each. But for hunting excursions, quivers made of stiff harness leather, capable of holding two or three dozen arrows, are best.

Bracers, or arm-guards, will cost about a dollar. These are to protect the left arm from the blows and chafing of the bow-spring.

The three-fingered shooting glove for the right hand, having the finger-ends of some stiff smooth leather, is sold for a dollar. But an old kid or lisle thread glove will answer nearly as well.

The bows, the arrows and the entire outfit, can of course be made at home, if for any reason a person does not wish to purchase them.

It is not necessary that the bow should be made from any one particular kind of wood. Mulberry, hickory and red oak are all suitable, and I have seen good bows of hazel, white maple and even of poplar. There is not so much in the kind of wood as in having the piece well seasoned, and choosing a live, springy stick to start with.

Mr. Thompson says that the back of a bow should be made flat, and the inside round. The flat back must follow the grain of the wood exactly. How much it should be shaved down can only be determined by trying it, at times, as you work it.

If horn tips are used, they can be carved from the ends of two cow-horns, having first soaked them soft in warm water. At the centre of the bow, glue on a handpiece of velvet or baize. It is then ready for stringing. Very good bow-strings can be made from common shoemaker's thread, or, as it is generally called "shoe-thread." Bow-strings should not be very hard twisted.

In making arrows, the first thing to be thought of is to have the stele, or shaft perfectly straight. Such can sometimes be obtained from straight-grained pine or northern spruce. The writer once made some good steles from the sprouts of a clump of green osier.

I remember that I made the heads of these osier arrows heavy by boring out the heart of the sprout at that end with a gimlet, and inserting an ordinary tenpenny nail.

But if you wish to make arrows with barbed or bodkin points, it is better to buy the points, or have them made by a smith. These points can then be inserted in a slit in the stele, and secured by a wrapping of twine or wire. For bird-arrows, blunt pewter heads can be run or moulded, on the ends of the shafts.

The most delicate part of arrow-making is to properly feather the arrows. They should be feathered on three sides, near the nock end of the stele.

First, mark the three sides each a third of the circumference of the stele apart. Then peel off the outer skin of a goose wing feather with the broad vane attached, and glue one of these vanes to each of the three sides.

Feathers from the wing of a duck, or those of a partridge, or common barn fowl, will answer, but those from a goose wing are held to be best. The vanes are sometimes dyed scarlet, which assists in finding the arrow.

A good target can be made of pasteboard, and set up in a split stick, stuck in the ground; and arm-guards can be gotten up from a piece of firm, polished leather, with elastic bands to hold it upon the arm.

There is but one way to shoot well, and it is better to adopt that at the outset.

First, brace the bow; that is to say, string it. For a bow should never be put away strung. Then put the arrow nock on the string with your right hand, while your left grasps the handle of the bow, holding it horizontally, with the arrow on the string. Hook the first, second and third fingers *under* the string, taking the arrow between the *first and second*.

Now, with the left hand, turn the bow till it stands perpendicularly before you, your left hand extended towards the target.

Draw with your right and push firmly with your left hand till the arrow-head rests on the lowest joint of your left fore-finger. Your hand will now touch your right ear.

"Look straight and hard at the centre of the target, but do not even glance at your arrow. Blindly direct your arrow by your sense of *feeling*. Let go." These are the directions given by Maurice Thompson of Indiana, than whom there is no better living authority.

Never try to "take aim," nor sight along the arrow as if it were a gun-barrel, but shoot from your general sense of direction. Stick to this rule, even if your first shots are very wild.

When done shooting, even for an hour, unstring the bow. Give it a rest. Never put it away strung. After each day's shooting rub and polish it with oil; or, better, with a mixture of oil and wax. A bow demands even more care than a rifle. It should always be kept in a dry chest or closet, and will do better service if kept wrapped in oil skin or green baize. The object is to keep all moisture out of the grain and fibre of the wood.

Ouray's Horse Race.

A SHARP TURF TRANSACTION.

In 1874, when the Utes and Navajoes were not warring with each other or employed in investigating the firmness with which the white man's scalp was attached, they devoted themselves to horse-racing, betting blankets, ponies and their squaws even upon the result of the contests. Now, although there is no horse flesh in the world that can leave a Ute pony behind when climbing rough and rugged mountain trails or holding out for long journeys, they are not, remarkably fast runners on level ground. So, however mortifying the confession was, after a week of daily races the Utes were obliged to acknowledge that their horses were inferior to those of the Navajoes; but by the time they were convinced of this fact, the whole tribe were nearly bankrupt. The Navajoes gathered up their spoils and departed for their tents, while the Utes went to Ouray with their tale of woe. Sapenaro, Shavino and Cojee were all heavy losers, but at the council which Ouray called could suggest no plan to retrieve their losses, except to follow the victorious Navajoes and by force deprive them of their booty. To this proposition Ouray would not assent, saying that such a deed would stain the name of their tribe, and dismissed the council, telling the Utes to challenge the Navajoes to another series of races two months from that time, September, 1874, and he would attend to the rest. Through H. F. Bond, the agent, Ouray having raised $1,500 by the sale of some of his stock, sent to St. Louis and purchased a Membrino racer, a bay, and had him brought to his house. At the expiration of the two months the Navajoes came down, bringing with them their best racer, one who had won eight races in the former contests, and called Wachita by the Navajoes. Ouray caused it to be given out that he had brought a pony from Utah to contest the races, and the Navajoes were on the tip-toe of expectation as he was brought forth. When the blankets (with which he was covered from head to foot) were removed, and painted all over to present the appearance of a half-starved pony, the bay appeared, a shout of derision rent the air from the throats of the Navajoes, and they began to bet odds (three blankets against one and the like) against his winning. The Utes said nothing, but, instructed by Ouray, took every bet that was offered, even if they risked their last blanket. The course used by them was about three miles long, a level mesa. Wachita was ridden by his owner and the bay by the son of Sapavanaro. The word was given, and the horses started amid an anticipating shout of victory from the Navajoes, which quavered away into a groan as they saw their favorite beaten by a neck as they crossed the line. The close race made them think the defeat of Wachita was due to the bad riding of his owner. In the twinkling of an eye he was pulled off by a dozen hands, and Math-o-kan, a sub-chief of the Navajoes, put on the back of Wachita. This time the betting was heavier than at first, the Utes betting eagerly and the Navajoes desperately. Sapavanaro's boy gave the bay his head and he came across the line nearly a quarter of a mile ahead of Wachita. The Navajoes were "busted" and the Utes were rich. They had not only recovered what they had before lost, but their tepees were filled with blankets and buffalo robes, while each Navajoe was the poorer by a pony. So completely "broke" were they that the Utes tell with glee how they rode to their homes, some riding double and others walking. This incident greatly increased Ouray's influence over his tribe and caused all of them to look up to him as a wise man.—*Denver Tribune.*

There is a great deal of virtue in the five W's. Don't be ashamed to ask Why? or When? or Who? or Which? It was the philosopher Locke who, when he was asked how he had contrived to accumulate a mine of knowledge so rich, yet so extensive and deep, replied that he attributed what little he knew to not having been ashamed to ask for information, and to the rule he had laid down, of conversing with all sorts of men on those topics chiefly that formed their own peculiar profession or pursuit. And that road is open to everybody.

How Not to be Drowned.

The following article, suggested by the steamboat disaster on Long Island Sound, in June 1880, should be carefully read, and remembered in case the reader experiences similar danger. Let our readers try the experiment themselves, and induce others to try it. Familiarity with the buoyancy of the body in water, and presence of mind in an emergency would save many lives.

Another terrible steamboat slaughter! Presence of mind and a slight knowledge of the specific gravity of the human body would have saved much of this frightful loss of life. There was loose wood enough about the boat to have floated ten times the number of passengers on the ill-fated vessel if it had been used with judgment. The human body weighs about a pound in the water, and a single chair will carry two grown persons. That is, it would keep their heads above water, which is all that is necessary when it is a question of life or death. The burning vessel was close to shore, the water was calm and warm, and all these passengers might easily have jumped overboard and paddled, laughing, ashore if they had only possessed and used the simple knowledge that one finger placed upon a stool or a chair, or a small box, or a piece of board, would easily keep the head above water, while the two feet and the other hand might be used as paddles to propel toward the shore.

It is not at all necessary to know how to swim to be able to keep from drowning in this way. A little experience of the buoyant power of water, and faith in it, is all that is required. We have seen a small boy who could not swim a stroke propel himself back and forth across a deep, wide pond by means of a board that would not sustain five pounds weight. In fact, that sometime small boy is now writing this.

Children and all others should have practice in the sustaining power of water. In nine cases out of ten the knowledge that what will sustain a pound weight is all that is necessary to keep one's head above the water will serve better in emergencies than the greatest expertness as a swimmer.

A person unfamiliar with the buoyant power of water will naturally try to climb on top of the floating object on which he tries to save himself. If it is large enough, that is all right. But it is generally not large enough, and half of a struggling group is often drowned in the desperate scramble of a life-and-death struggle to climb on top of a piece of wreck or other floating object, not large enough to keep them all entirely above the water. This often happens when pleasure boats capsize. All immediately want to get out of the water on top of the overturned or half-filled boat, and all are drowned except those whom the wrecked craft will wholly bear up. If they would simply trust the water to sustain ninety-nine hundreths of the weight of their bodies, and the disabled boat the other hundreth, they might all be saved under most circumstances.

An overturned or water-filled wooden boat will sustain more people in this way than it will carry. It would keep the heads above water of as many people as could get their hands on the gunwale. These are simple facts, easily learned, and may some day save your life.

How a Woman Mails a Letter.

Some crusty curmudgeon thus tells how a woman goes to work to mail a letter. It is a libel on the sex. Some of the girls will make it red hot for him if discovered:

"Any day when you have time you can see how she does it by dropping into the postoffice. She arrives there with a letter in her hand. It is a sheet of note in a white envelope. She halts in front of the stamp window, opens her mouth to ask for a stamp, but suddenly darts away to see if she has made any error in names or dates.

It takes five minutes for her to make sure of this, and then she balances the letter on her finger, and the awful query arises in her mind: 'Perhaps it is overweight.' She steps to the window and asks the clerk if he has a three-cent stamp, fearing that he hasn't, and she looks over every compartment in her portmonnie before she finds the change to pay for it.

The fun commences as she gets the stamp. She sidles around to one side, removes her gloves, closely inspects the stamp, and hesitates whether to 'lick' it or wet her finger.

She finally concludes it wouldn't be nice to show her tongue, and wets her finger and passes it over the envelope. She is so long picking up the stamp that the moisture is absorbed and the stamp slides off the envelope. She tries it twice more with like success, and getting desperate she gives the stamp a lick and it sticks.

Then comes the sealing of the letter. She wets her finger again, but the envelope flies open, and after three minutes delay she has to pass her tongue along the streak of dried mucilage.

She holds the letter a long time to make sure that the envelope is all right, and finally appears at the window and asks: 'Three cents is enough, is it?' 'Yes, ma'am.' 'This will go out to-day?' 'Certainly.' 'Will it go to Chicago without the name of the county on?' 'Just the same.' 'What time will it reach there?' 'To-morrow morning.' She sighs, turns the letter over and over, and finally asks: 'Shall I drop it into one of those places there?' 'Yes, ma'am.'

She walks up in front of the six orifices, closely scans each one of them, finally makes a choice, and drops—no she doesn't. She stops to see where it will fall, pressing her face against the window until she flattens her nose out of shape, and she doesn't drop it where she intended to. She, however, releases it at last, looks down to make sure that it did not fall on the floor, and turns away with a sigh of regret that she didn't take one more look at the superscription."

There is something peculiarly charming and beautiful about Sunday in the country. The church-bells toll their musical invitation to worship; the flowers nod to and fro in the lazy breeze, the butterflies wing from hedge to hedge, and the bees hum in the drowsy noon-day. It is sweet, while drinking all these simple beauties, with which nature has so lavishly garnished the fields, and watching the old folks start off for church, to sneak off into the woods behind the house in quest of the festive sunfish, with some sandwiches in one pocket and a bottle of water in the other.

The Colossus of Rhodes.

In the days of its prosperity, the capital of the island of Rhodes—"the City of the Sun," as it was poetically called—is said to have been adorned with 3,000 statues and upwards of 100 colossal figures; of the latter, one was distinguished as the "the Colossus of Rhodes," which was one of the Seven Wonders of the World. It was erected with the spoil which Demetrius left behind him when he raised the seige which he had so long carried on against the city, and the statue was consecrated to the Sun, the tutelar deity of Rhodes. It was, according to Pliny, the work of Chares of Lindus, a pupil of Lysippus. Its height was twenty cubits (about 105 feet,) the cost of its erection amounted to 300 talents (about £70,000), and the time consumed in its construction was twelve years. Fifty-six years after its completion (224 B. C.,) this stupendous statue was thrown down by an earthquake; and in Pliny's time, it was still lying on the ground, a wonder to behold. Few persons, he says, could embrace the thumbs, and the fingers were longer than the bodies of most statues; through the fractures were seen huge cavities, into which immense stones had been placed to balance it while standing. It is asserted to have spanned the entrance to the harbor of the island, and to have admitted the passage of vessels in full sail between its wide stretched legs; and, although no old representation of the statue exists, the historian Rollin, several French dictionaries, and encyclopædists have adopted the above description of the wonder. Vignere is supposed to have been the first who ventured to make an imaginary drawing of the Colossus. Chevreau added a lamp to the right hand of the statue. Du Choul further adorned the Colossus by giving him a sword and lance, and by hanging a mirror round his neck, "in which," it is added, "ships might be discovered as far off as the coast of Egypt."

The Count Gouffier, about the year 1780, however, declared the Colossus with the outstretched legs to be fabulous, as did the Belgian Colonel Rottiers, and our geologist Hamilton; but they placed the statue at the entrance to one of the small harbors of Rhodes scarcely forty feet wide. "Rottiers," says Delepierre, in his "Historical Difficulties," published in 1868, "goes even further, and gives a superb engraving of the Colossus, under the form of an Apollo. the bow and quiver upon his shoulders, his forehead encircled by rays of light, and a beacon-flame over his head." The statue, according to Delepierre, was erected on an open space of ground near the great harbor, and close to the spot where the pacha's seraglio now stands. This explanation is still further supported by the fact that a chapel built on the ground, in the time of the Templars, is named *Fanum Sancti Joannis Colossensis.*

Strabo, who wrote and traveled during the reigns of the first two Roman emperors, is, after Polybius, the earliest author who mentions the fall of the Colossus. Pliny enters into fuller details. Towards the end of the second century after Christ, some writers speak of a colossal statue at Rhodes as still existing, and Delepierre thinks it possible that "one was constructed, but of smaller dimensions. Indeed, Les Allazzi tells us that the Colossus of Rhodes was reconstructed under the Emperor Vespasian." And, a long time after the fall of the Roman empire, the island of Rhodes was conquered by the general-in-chief of the Caliph Othman, in the seventh century of the Christian era, when, we are told in Byzatine history, that "the general took down the Colossus which stood erect on the island, transported the metal into Syria, and sold it to a Jew, who loaded 980 camels with the materials of his purchase," which statement disposes of the story that after the overthrow of the Colossus, Greece and Egypt offered to contribute large sums to restore the figure; but the Rhodians declined, alleging that they were forbidden by an oracle to do so. We perceive that Delepierre is inclined to attribute the exaggerated stories of the Colossus to the time of the Crusades, when the inhabitants of Rhodes made this boast to the new comers of their past grandeurs.

Comets.

The comets on record exceled 800. What are called "short period" comets are: Encke's, whose time of revolution is 5½ years; De Vico's, 5½; Winnecke's 5½; Brorson's 5½; Bida's, 6½; D'Arrest's, 6½; Faye's, 7½; Mechain's, 13½; Halley's 76½.

The long-period comets are those of 1680, whose time of revolution is 8,814 years; that of 1744, 122,683 years; of 1870, 75,-314 years; of 1811, 3,000 years; of 1840, 13,-864 years; of 1843, 102,050 years; of 1847, 13,918 years; of 1858, 12,000 years; of 1860, 15,864 years.

Bielas' comet divided into two parts in 1846, and in 1852 those parts were 1,250,-000,000 miles apart, and had entirely disappeared by 1866.

Coggia's comet was discovered in 1874. It is non-periodical and was 133,000,000 miles from the sun when discovered. In July of that year it was within 62,000,000 miles of both earth and sun, and its tail was computed to be 12,000,000 miles in length.

Donati's comet, discovered in 1858, had a tail 40,000,000 miles long, and its main body very nearly collided with Venus. Although supposed to be vaporous, this comet was calculated by M. Faye to have the weight of a sea 327 feet deep and 40,-000 square miles in extent.

Halley's comet has been identified as identical with the comets of 1531, 1607, 1066 and 1223. Its reappearance is prognosticated for 1912.

Gucke's comet possesses no tail, usually. In 1848, however, it presented two tails, one toward and one from the sun.

Lexell's, or "the lost comet," was caught or entangled among the satellites of Jupiter in 1770, reappeared in 1779, again became entangled, and has not been seen since.

The superstitious of all times and nations have regarded the appearance of comets with dread, as being omens of disaster. The spectroscope fails to show their chemical composition. It was shown by Schiapavilli, in 1872, that comets are sometimes connected with meteoric showers, and his discovery has been indorsed by noted astronomers.

Lycho Brahe discovered that comets are extraneous to our atmosphere, and Newton that they are subjected to the same principle which guides the planets.

A WORD IN TIME.

SLANDER.

"He who filches from me
My good name, robs me of that which
not enriches Him:
And makes me poor indeed."

It is about time something was done with persons who, without the slightest hesitation, wilfully accuse others, who may have incurred their displeasure of the worst actions that a wicked mind can invent or a vituperous tongue express.

Our teachers are assailed on all occasions. They are not safe at any time, and and it seems to me that the purer and more exemplary their lives, the viler and more wicked is the slander.

There ought to be some protection outside of appealing to the general courts. As things now are. they are at the mercy of any persons who is evil enough to start a false report.

Our trustees should bear in mind that they are the ones to protect the members of their corps from the malignity of those wicked people; they are not to give credence to every scandalous report that is started.

A teacher was suspended this week because of a contemplible story started by a woman whose gray hairs should command blessings for the good deeds done by their owner, instead of contempt and curses for the evil thoughts and accusations she expresses.

We knew nothing of the slander previousto her arrival in this city a year or two ago, while the lady who is the last victim of this wholesale destroyer of reputations has been a resident here for fifteen or twenty years and has always been highly respected for her womanly deportment and her lady like behavior.

Do fifteen or twenty years of good conduct count for naught? Are we, al the first vile report, to lose sight of former prestige and condemn without a fair hearing and a just conviction, one, to whom an hour previous we gave unlimited praise?

Let a stop be put to this style of action. Think how many people are affected by this mode of procedure. First there is the accused who must be the recipient of enenviable attention; whose friends (?) like the Levite pass by on the other side, and avoid her as though she were a leper.

Then her family! think of the agony endured by a mother, whose daughter is dragged before the public to be tried for actions the very mention of which in her presence is a disgrace and an insult.

And, last but not least, gauge, if you can, the effect of so dreadful a statement upon the children entrusted to her care; do they not recognize the fact that obloquy is cast upon their teacher, although they may not be old enough to comprehend the evil? Does this state of things tend to elevate that particular teacher or teachers in general? No! it is a well-known established fact and one well known throughout the community, that the teachers of Washington are the prey of many evilly disposed persons both here and abroad.

I only hope the members of our school board will force slanderers to prove every statement they make and will offer our teachers the protection they are so able to give.

When a woman is so that she can without hesitancy, give vent to the horrible language used upon this occasion she is too utterly devoid of all womanly feeling to be allowed to testify in any case.

And, after all is over, though she may gain her point, though she may completely crush her victims, what a load of sin she must carry through the world; she is actually, at heart, a murderess according to the theory that

"He that attaks my good name is a murderer,
For he would stab my back were it not for
fear of the hangman's nose,"

or words of that effect, there is no surer way of killing some women than by maliciously lying on them; and though she may prevent the judgment of the man who try the case, what will she do when she stands before the great bar, and facing her victims, is asked for an account of all her actions and words!

She cannot change the scales of eternal justice one hair's bredth; she can only face the victims of her own perjury, anp be confronted by her own evil actions when it is eternally too late. This is a matter should receive the thought and earnest attention of all, particularly the teachers, the only question to be asked is "who will be the next."

And the parenta who have daughters acpiring to be teachers, should be just enough to demand for the instructer of their children the justice for which they could ask, if the destroyer attacked those daughters. We should take some pride in our teachers and stand by them to the end, asking that they receive justice whether innocent or guilty.

Poison, whose noxions exhalations have caused and will cause many a head to droop; the fate of Haman wonld not be too severe for the expiation of their crimes.

"Though the mills of the Gods grinds slowly,
They grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting,
With exactions grinds he all."

CHARITY.

Quakers of Long Ago.

A record book of monthly meetings held by Virginia Friends of Henrico county from 1699—only eight years after the death of George Fox, the founder of the society—to 1759, now owned in Richmond, contains many interesting entries. It begar with a report of a business meeting held to raise money for putting up a house to worship in, and at which it was ordered that of the tobacco crop raised that year, 5,050 pounds should be assessed on the members and paid over to the builders. The structure was to be "30 foot 6 long and 20 foot wide," and at another meeting an assessment of 1,700 pounds of tobacco was made to pay the expenses of ceiling this meeting house with river boards and making and hanging the doors. No record is made of the spot where the house stood, and every trace of it has disappeared. The clerk in whose hand the first records are written was Joseph Pleasants, believed to be a son of John Pleasants, who came from England and settled under a grant from the King in 1666. A portion of the grant is still in the possession of a member of the family, who now lives on it, and it has been owned by the Pleasants continuously for 214 years. The record book contains no instances of litigation, all disputes have been decided by arbitration. When the differences arose they were laid before the monthly meeting, which named a committee of "discreet men" who acted as a referred court, to which the case was taken for argument and decision. In no case mentioned in the book did their verdict fail to obtain agreement from both parties to dispute.

Breaking the Golden Rule.

Richard Grant White discusses interestingly, in the New York *Times*, the dispositions of certain persons to be uncharitable in speech and actions towards others with whom they have no relationship, and who have never done them the slightest injury, oftentimes not being acquainted by sight. He says:

"The cause of such enmity is one of the mysteries of human nature. Such enmity would seem to evidence that in some hearts there is a spring of spontaneous maliguity. There is an offense known to the law as malicious mischief, by which term is meant those injuries, generally to property, which are done apparently without any other motive than that of a wanton desire to do mischief to others. And these offenses are often committed by those who would not readily be guilty of a serious crime, or even of a sin. A woman who would not steal a dollar or a yard of silk will, in mere malice, ruin another woman's silk gown, if she can do so with, as she thinks, no chance of being found out. The other woman may not have done her any wrong, may not be even her rival; but for some reason undefined to herself, perhaps even unacknowledged, she hates her, and it is gall to her to see 'that woman' handsomely apparelled.

The philosophy of much of this embitterment he suggests in this paragraph:

"In a word, envy, sheer envy, makes active, malignant enemies. Vanity wounded, not through intention, but by the mere successful display of superior abilities, rankles into hatred. It is essential that success should attend the manifestations of superiority; for nothing is so grateful to some minds, nothing falls so soothingly upon some souls, as the knowledge that a man whose strength they feel, but do not acknowledge, has made a vain effort to rise above their own level of mediocrity.

Success of a person in the same strata of society with a detractor, to a degree exceeding that of the offender, might also be mentioned as a prompting to violence of words and deeds. Jealousy of another's good fortune has its illustration all about us—some very amusing at times, others equally sad. We all know such cases."

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PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL STUPIDITY.

We had expected to hear better tidings from Texas, than that the colored people were so far unmindful of their duty as American citizens as the join hands in a compromise which, in effect, filches from them the most important o all their civil rights—the right to enjoy all the priviliges and conveniences of locomotion which are common to American citizens generally. The Texan, although possessing the element of bravado in no inconsiderable degree, has yet been regarded as a character by no means divested of true manliness. The heroic deeds exploits and personal bravery were signally shown while depending San Antonio-de Baxar, have been the source of emulation for the average white Texan. We look upon the strenuous opposition on the part of the Texan to the encroachments of Mexico, with admiration; for although this opposition to Mexican dominance was the cause of much bloodshed and devastation, it was the spirit of liberty and the maintainence of their rights which sustained them on many a hard-fought battle-field. It turns out however from recent developments, that the colored Texan is an exception to the rule. J. M. Johnson, an attorney, and J. R. Bryan and W. E Reed, clergymen, all colored, after a conference with the Vice-President of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, have issued a card to the colored people of Texas, stating that all suits against the above mentioned road, arising out of the denial of equal accommodations to Negroes, are withdrawn, and further suits discouraged. The withdrawal of suits and the discouragment of further litigation on account of indignities shown the colored people by those encorporated hotbeds of prejudice, those monopolies of deviltry, are conditioned upon the procurement, by the company, of seperate and exclusive cars, with equal accommodations, for colored people. In other words the Railroad company agrees to provide special cars for the accommodation of colored people in satisfaction of their claims and rights of equal advantages. The address to the colored people of Texas announces that the colored people do not desire to ride in the cars with the whites. Now, we have no hesitancy in saying that Johnson is a pretentious and unprincipled Judus Iscariot, whose legal attainments, if he possesses any, have been directed toward the betrayal of the sacred rights of the colored people; that he has willfully and shamelessly ignored the relation he sustains to his clients, has outraged law, thwarted justice and placed in the hands of the persecutors of the race, a dangerous concomitant of power and prejudice; that the clergymen, Bryan & Reed "are hyp crites who have ignored the eternal principles of right and used their influence to perpetuate foolish distinctions and feed and keep alive bitter race prejudices. As yet, Texas colored people have taken no exceptions to this diabolical arrangement and the inference is that they have submitted to this betrayal without a murmer. But notwithstanding the position of our Texan brethren, we hold that we are American citizens, endowed by our Creator and invested by the Constitution and laws of the United States, with equal rights. The rights defined by the constitution and laws of the land are the common property of all American citizens and, as a consequence, no state, corporation or individual has a right to regard the colored people us a special class, conditioned upon the color of their skin or "previous condition of servitude." We are entitled to all the privileges and immunities of American citizenship and no less. We do not desire, especially, to ride in the cars with white people and we do not claim the right to any better accommodations, but we do insist upon equal accommodations and privileges. To furnish the colored people with Cars, made after the same pattern and furnished with the same regard to taste and comprehending, the same riding facilities, does not fill the bill. We desire our rights to be identical with those of the whites. If we purchase a first-class ticket, we desire all the accommodations and privileges of which first class tickets admit. We desire no special seats. All we desire ts a seat and we are willingly to take our chances with the whites, of getting it. We insist on equal, not special rights and so long as the laws which granted them remain on the statute books, just so long do we intend to advocate them and brand as traducers and betrayers of the race, those who, for a consideration, or out of their race infidelity, compromise on anything less than an acknowledgment of our full civ il and political rights.

BED-ROCK.

Whatever else the Louisville Convention may have evolved, whether by overt act, resolution or otherwise, one fact they have demonstrated. It has shown that the colored man has come to the conclusion that to become anything in this country he must perform the act of thinking for himself. The age of sentiment has culminated at a point where it drops the colored man as a helpless being, "continually stretching forth his hand," the object of charity. It now regards him as a man, a full-fledged constituent of society and a political unit. It regards the colored people as a class invested by law with all rights common to American citizens and as possessing the necessary energy of manhood and integrity and forcibleness of character to give practicability to those rights. Thirteen years,—a period fraught with marvellous vicissitudes, during which the colored people have suffered deprivations of every conconcivable character—have been spent and we have just reached the point where we deem it advisable to think for ourselves. The great political and social movements which have been obtaining during this perod are just beginning to reveal to us their direction and awful consequences, which must, if we are not fully aroused to a sense of duty and responsibility, overshadow our hopes and blast the promises which are before us. We have come to the point where we realize the fact that we are dependent on the whites for materiel support and, to be independent, we must look about for the means of supporting ourselves. The question as to how this end can be best subserved is one which should engage the serious consideration of the colored people. Today we find ourselves surrounded by whites who possess immense wealth, while we are merely little less than paupers. We see great business enterprizes successfully engaged in by the whites with splendid results, while we are standing idle, amazed at the wonderful evolutions of mind operating on matter. We see white men occupying high official positions, while we are permitting our political force to be unfelt and ourselves to be badgered, bull-dozed and dumfuddled by conniving and self-seeking politicians. How to accumulate wealth, how to become powerful in business and become successful in the prosecution of great enterprises and how to utilize our political force in the removal of caste, of hatred and prejudice, are questions which must concern us at this time. The fact is, we must get down to bed-rock. We have been drifting along on the stream of sentiment and resting on the uncertain sands of polttics too long. We must find a solid fonndation upon, which to build a superstructure which will defy the changes of politics and the caprices of men. Our Colleges and High Schools and Public Schools are grinding ou young intelligent men by the thousand. We must not, indeed we cannot make professional men of them. One doctor will suffice for a thousand colored people; one lawyer for twice as many. Our young men must find places in business houses, in foundries, in factories, in machine-shops, there to familiarize themselves with the various business pursuits and to learn how to turn a dollar to the best account. Politics may serve us well in the matter of securing proper legislation and proportion ate recognition, but it won't make skilled artizans of our boys nor millionaries of our fathers. Other things being equal we will stand on the principles of the Republican party and advise renewed the direction of business.

LET US DEAL JUSTLY.

Of all the important elements which form the basis of civilized society, there is not any which is guarded with greater scrupulosity or insisted upon with greater vehemence than that guarantee which offers personal security and freedom from unjust and malicious misrepresentation, to the members of a well ordered body-politic. This security from personal violence and protection against the vicious attacks of contriving and unprincipled mischief-makers are well worth appreciating and insisting upon. Society would indeed be a poor contrivance, if innocent persons were allowed to be villified and traduced without hope of remedy. A proper regard for the lives and reputation of the members of society is a condition procedent to membership and such condition is imposed on all who come in our midst. Hence a municipality or corporation which prevents indiscriminate vituperation and bates wrong doers, fails to subserve the ends for which society was instituted and is justly censurable. Many instances have occurred, here of late, in which persons, whose conduct has hitherto been irreprehensible, have been accused of evil-doing and, upon ex parte testimony, have been summarily dealt with by certain officers and, to all practical puropses, publicly disgraced. In justice to persons thus treated, it will be admitted that such official conduct is wrong in principle as well as in practice and entails hardships from which, taking into consideration the tendencies of society to gossip and scandal, it is almost impossible for the accused to recover. Besides this the desposition of officials to distort a remote suggestion into a fact, where the suggestion savors of scandal, opens the door for further presumptions of immorality of which the whites are constantly reminding us. We have reasons to be alarmed when we view a condition of things under which the good names of our ladies and gentlemen can be unjustly assailed by any vicious persons who may be mean enough to do so; and still more alarmed when officials, whose duty it is to protect those ladies and gentlemen, are demading that the accused must prove their innocence. In all judicial matters, it matters not how flagrant or immoral the cause of litigation may be, those accused are always given the benefit of whatever doubts may arise out of the case. If this is justice as given in spite of the severest tests of judical scrutiny, we see no reason why officers whose duties are mainly administrative cannot follow the same course. To permit persons to be villified and, without conclusive evidence of guilt, to insist that injured persons must prove their innocence is a system which partakes too much of the character of a Star Chamber sort of justice, to meet our approbation. Let us protect the reputation of our females and where the evidence of immorality is conclusive let us make no bones about removing the wrong-doers; but in the name of justice, let us not presume immorality in every case where a person is merely charged.

THE 'CRANK" STILL GRINDS.

It is positively amusing to witness the manner in which the *Gazette* assinine literary contributor "shoots off his mouth" about the colored people. This resurrected fossil of the Ante-bellum period; this degenerate offshoot of perverted intellectuality; this hackneyed vender of vituperation; this half-witted travesty on man; this dull wood en headed W. P. Wood, loomes up again as awould-be pulverizer of the colored people but they do not get alarmed wortha cent. They seem to be improving right a long and seem to regard Wood's "foul and pestilent Congregation of vapors" as flatus "which they respect not." We would simply advise you, Brother Wood, in right good humor, that unless thou can raid the seal from off the bonds which have made us what we are and promise still to be, "thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud." Prepair thy wit" you old fox "or let it fall to curelless ruin."

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A young lady in Vassar College claims that Phthologhyrrh should be pronounced Turner, and gives the following explanation: Phth (as in phthisic) is T; olo (as in colonel) is UR, gn (as in gnat) is N; yrrh as in myrrh) is ER.

The Distance of a Star from the Earth.

For many ages this question puzzled astronomers: How far off are the stars? It was known that their distance was great, very great. It was known that they were immeasurably farther off than the sun, the moon, or any of the planets; but it is only in the present century that the question has been even partially answered.

Of the countless thousands of stars which stud the universe, the distance of perhaps about twenty has been determined. Others which have been tried have defied the powers of the most skillful astronomers, aided by the most elaborate instruments: their distance is too great to allow of measurement, while the rest of the vast host which stud our firmament have not yet been examined with this object.

The inquiry is one of the most delicate and subtle which can engage the attention of an astronomer. It is impossible to explain here the manner in which it is conducted; we must endeavor rather to realise the result which has rewarded these successful labors. There is a beautiful star in the southern hemisphere, the brightest in the constellation Centaur, one of the most brilliant stars in the heavens. This was diligently observed by the skillful astronomer who managed the observatory at the Cape of Good Hope in the years 1832 and 1833. He found as the result of his labors, that the distance of this star—Alpha Centauri, as it is called—is twenty billions of miles.

It requires a little consideration to estimate what the words twenty billions of miles really mean. A billion contains one million millions, and we shall endeavor to convey an idea of this amount by a few simple illustrations. Supposing our great forefather Adam had commenced to count as quickly as he could, and that when his life was ended his son commenced to count, taking up from the number at which Adam left off, and spent his whole life, day and night, counting as fast as he could, and supposing that at his death he enjoined on his heirs an eternity of counting, and that they had continued doing so up to the present moment, their united efforts would not yet have reached the amount of one quarter of a billion; and yet the distance of the star is twenty billions of miles!

Another illustration may be given to convey an idea of this vast distance. If we were to take a sum equal to five times our national debt, and were to expend this in postage-stamps, we should get one billion of them; and if we were to draw a line round London, including every house in the suburbs, and then take an area equal in size to this cleared and arranged for the purpose; if we then commenced to stick them side by side over the entire area of London, we should not be able to get them all in. After we had covered every inch of the surface over completely, there would be countless thousands still remaining.

Such then, is the distance of the nearest fixed star. We cannot grasp it in our imagination, nor are we more successful if we try to make a map. Suppose we proceed by first laying down the sun, and then placing the earth one inch distant from it. If we inquire at what distance the nearest star should be placed, using the same scale, we find it to be eleven miles. A map is therefore impossible.

Knowing, however, the distance of the nearest star, what can we say of the distance of the farthest of those that are visible? Here precise knowledge fails us. We can, indeed, grope after the truth, and make guesses of greater or less probability. We believe that it is, at all events, some hundreds of times as great as the astounding magnitude of which we have endeavored to convey an impression.

What is Healthful Exercise?

This is a question we propounded to one of our leading physicians yesterday. He did not answer us specifically. "A man in a sedentary occupation," said the doctor, "ought not to take violent exercise. Exercise, like everything else that is good should be taken in moderation. That is the objection to rowing and kindred amusements. They are not healthful because carried to excess. Horseback riding is good exercise, so is walking. But whatever the form of excersise do not pursue it to extremes."

There is a deal of sense in what the doctor says. Nearly all the great pugilists, base ball and oarsmen, pedestrians, athletes and men who are specially trained for extraordinary feats of physical endurance, break down early. They exhaust their stock of vitality prematurely. It is the natural development that is the most enduring. What men need in every pursuit in life is "staying powers," tenacity, longevity and eveness of muscular growth. Sudden spurts of strength impinge lightly upon either the economic or moral results of life. For this reason we may prudently accredit that rule the best which commands to us a moderate amount of physical exercise, and regular intervals as regards time and quality. Coasting, base ball, pedestrianism are none of them necessarily unhealthy. On the contrary they are healthful, and a delightful combination of recreation and physical development. But how few use them wisely as tools for this purpose! The great majority indulge to excess. The excitement of the contest, the fierce requirements of rivalry, and the potency of example, carry the enthusiam to a high pitch, and the physical frame is taxed to an injurious degree.

No sane person denies the value of food. It is essential to life. It is possible to live without exercise; it is not possible to live without food. And yet if a man were to partake of food as he sometimes partakes of exercise he would be accounted a fool; for, if he fasted two or three days, and then gorged himself with all he could eat, he would be a speedy patient for the physician. And yet, in so doing, he would only be stepping into a parallel niche with the man who takes rest and exercise in about that portion of time and intensity.

The up-building of physicial manhood and womanhood is one of the great privileges and duties of every human life. The future not only of individuals but of nations depends in large measure upon the wisdom of the rising and future generations in this respect. Nature builds up by a slow but continuous process. The vegetation that springs up in a night is comparatively valueless. The wood of steady and uninterupted growth has the best fibre. Exercise, rightly used, is an element of human physical development. Wrongfully or immoderately used it is a bane.

The owner of a pair of bright eyes says the prettiest compliment she ever received came from a child of four years, who, after looking intently at her, inquired naively: "Are your eyes new ones?"

"I have always noticed," says a shrewd old financier, "that one shilling in my own pocket is always of more practical benefit to me than five shillings in any other man's pocket."

Morgan's Murder.

A CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE MURDERERS REPEATED TO THURLOW WEED.

"I know how Morgan was killed," said Mr. Weed, "and where and when he was killed, and who killed him. It was a dreadful murder."

"How do I know?" he asked, repeating my question. "I know because the criminals themselves confessed it to me before they died."

"Is it possible?" I said. "Will you tell the public about it?"

"Yes, I have told it partially before. It was in 1834, about five years after the sudden disappearance of Morgan, that on my trial for libeling the Masons two men volunteered to be my witnesses. One of these men was John Whitney."

I think Mr. Weed said the other was the man that had charge of the old fort where Morgan was confined by his captors.

He went on:

"I invited them to eat some oysters with me after the trial, and while we were at the table John Whitney consented, in reply to our urgency to make a clean breast of it about the murder of Morgan. He declared the terrible secret had been a burden on him day and night, and then he told who the men were who left the lodge one dark night to put Morgan out of the way, lest he might reveal the secrets of the order. He said he was one of the men. The others were Col. Wm. King, Garside, Howard and Chubbock. They went to the fort, bound the prisoner hand and foot, laid him in a boat, carried him to about the middle part of the Niagara river, where it was two miles to either shore, and there, tying weights to his head and feet, they flung him overboard. When he had told the story Whitney said he felt relieved. The other witness turned to him and said: 'John, Weed can hang you now.' 'Yes,' said Whitney, 'but he won't.' I thought much about my duty to the public, but it was obviously impossible to convict him unless he would say solemnly in court what he had said to me.

It was nearly thirty years afterward when I met John Whitney in Chicago when I was there at the Convention in 1860. He came to me and said he wanted to make a careful confession for me to write down, to be published after his death. There was nobody else he dared to trust to, he said. I agreed to commit his dreadful secret to paper as soon as the Convention adjourned. The hour it adjourned he was waiting for me at the hotel. I was in the depths of disappointment and was busy with a hundred things, and I told Whitney that I should come back to Chicago shortly and would then attend to it. We exchanged letters after that, but he died suddenly and I never saw him again.

"The Chicago papers," I said, "ought to look up his relatives or friends there, and see if he left any document or told his secret.

"Yes," he replied, "it would be well. It is strange, by the way, that every one of those five murderers is dead, and all but one died violent deaths. Col. King committed suicide, an Garside was kicked to death by a horse.

Degeneracy of Sport.

"Sport" is getting to be more and more disreputable. There is too much inevitable crookedness. It is hardly necessary to refer to the tendency of prize fights to taper off into fizzles and funks. There is perpetual quarreling upon rsce courses; and even the innocent matches at base ball and cricket give rise to multitudinous growlings about unfair play. All decent people will be glad that prize fighting has rushed to a swift degeneration; but it seems hard that competitions which might be innocent and in some indirect way useful, should lapse into mere money-making schemes. Moral people will say that it all comes of the betting; and the question therefore obtrudes itself whether we cannot have athletic contests without the curse of betting. Apparently we cannot. Perhaps the ancients bet upon the result of the Olympic games, but from what we knew of them they seem to have been engaged in for the sake of honor. "Sport" on the turf, on the river, or in the ring, has degenerated into mere money-making. The rest follows as a matter of course. If a pedestrain can gain cash by losing a match he will be likely to lose it. If there be pecuniary profit in selling a race, it will be sold. One feels that this ought to be different among amateurs, who are presumably gentlemen; but still there is as much squabbling with them as with professionals. Unless there is a general reform, the issue is evident. There will soon be no more "sport" having the slightest claim to respectability.

American Flag.

The great union flag, raised by command of Washington at Cambridge, Jan. 2, 1776, originated in a combination of ideas, derived very gradually from the cross of St. George and the saltire of St. Andrew, through the British Union Jack and commercial flag, and immediately from the standard of the Philadelphia Light Horse of 1774, now the Frst Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry; and the star-pangled banner arose from the Continental great union flag through the replacement of the British "quarter," or "union" by the American "quarter" or "union" of thirteen white stars upon a blue ground. That the American flag really dates from May 23 or 24, 1776, was shown by means of the story of the Widow Ross (Betsy Griscom,) who made in Philadelphia the first star-spangled banner; and the narrative of the case of the brig "Nancy" of Wilmington, Del., Capt. Hugh Montgomery, who was the first that ever raised in a foreign port the star-spangled banner, which he fought under and preserved at Cape Island, N. J., June 29, 1776; both these being confirmed in all particulars by six reliable contemporary accounts.

EYE-WATER.—Take half a pound of grape-vine—wild is the best—put it in one quart of water, boil it down to one gill; take four tablespoonfuls of the liquid of the grape-vine, three teaspoonfuls of fine table-salt, three teaspoonfuls of white vitriol; mix them in one pint of soft water, then strain through filtering paper. For application, drop one drop in the eyes every morning and evening. If too strong at first, weaken with a little soft water.

CURE FOR NEURALGIC PAIN.—"Edna" sends the following to the *Inter-Ocean:* This simple recipe, signed "R. B. J.," which I clipped from an old paper, has proved of inestimable value to many. "Some time since, while suffering from neuralgic pains in the face, it occurred to me that egg poultice might relieve. Mixing an egg with corn-meal, or any coarse flour, proved not only in this case when applied, but in many since, equally effective." My mother, after having suffered two or three days and nights with severe toothache and face-ache, tried the above remedy and experienced relief in a few moments.

Vermin on Stock.

One of the most serious drawbacks I had to encounter on entering the business of farming, was beginning with a stock of cattle covered with vermin. To such an extent had the thing gone, that enough had taken up their abode in the woodwork about the tie-up and stanchions, so that an animal which was introduced free from lice would soon become badly infested, and would run down in flesh and become poor. To remedy the evil I had recourse to a great variety of expedients and remedies, with various results. Tobacco water, produced by boiling the stems of refuse tobacco, or by soaking it in water for several days, was the remedy generally used about here for the purpose. The objections I found to this were, that it was extremely disagreeable to prepare and apply, sometimes made the animals sick, and often did its work imperfectly. Sometimes when it seemed to be strong it failed to kill them. Oil and grease put upon the head and shoulders, and well-rubbed in, would generally kill them, but it was quite a job to do it effectually, and was liable to some other objections. It was never a favorite remedy with me. Mercurial ointment was effectual but dangerous to the animals if placed on any part of the body that they could lick. I onee lost a valuable calf, and have known others to lose valuable animals, by its careless use. Effectual, but it should not be recommended for general use. Kerosene was used, but unless considerably diluted removed the hair, and if much weakened failed to kill them, and will never prove a satisfactory remedy. Dusting with road dust or any such fine material being the remedy applied by wild animals in the natural state, did a good business. I once made them scarce by dusting with fine ground plaster of Paris. All the remedies named, with a great many others, were tried; the woodwork was whitewashed every where to kill such as were living in the barn; yet with all my care and remedies, they still managed to propagate themselves in such numbers as to seriously interfere with the growth of the stock, and render the profits exceedingly small. It seemed, after a number of years of warfare, as if it were to remain a permanent evil.

At one of the agricultural conventions, held in Manchester, I met Mr. T. L. Goodale, of Maine, at that time state chemist, who told me how to make a good article of carbolic soap, stronger and better than that sold for the purpose, and much cheaper, which would be sure death to all parasitic insects which infest domestic animals, which proved to be of great value to me, as I have not had any trouble from vermin of the kind since.

It was made as follows: Put common bar soap into a pan containing a little water, then heat until melted down; then add carbolic acid crystals, which may be had of any wholesale druggist, at a low price by the pound (I bought a bottle for 60 cents;) add at least one ounce of acid to each pound of soap used, there is no danger if used stronger, and it is advisable to add a little more than I have named. To reduce the crystals to a fluid state remove the cork from the bottle, place in water and heat the water, when it may be easily poured out and mixed with the soap. When cool, a strong suds made with this soap will be sure death to all insects which live on domestic animals; will cure mange, barn-itch, and all cutaneous diseases, and makes a cheap and effectual sheep dip. When cattle are hide bound, or the hair does not appear healthy, a wash of the suds will prove a decided benefit, and it is cleansing and healing in case of sores. It is valuable in the poultry house; with a small force pump such as many people have, the inside may be wet down two or three times a year, making vermin on the fowls an impossibility.

A soap of this kind should find a place on all well-regulated premises. It is a good disinfectant, is cheap, safe and effectual, and will be useful for a great variety of purposes. I have communicated this so that if any of your readers have domestic animals suffering from vermin they may safely and easily rid them of their presence.—*Hon. Warren Brown.*

The Straight of It.

An exchange says: We overheard a conversation between two little urchins, which for its intelligence we consider good. One of them, it appears, had been engaged in a mortal combat with a companion, and was relating how the thing occurred. Said he: "I'll tell you how it was. You see, me and Bill went down to Turner's tobacco manufactory and fished off that old boat, but we didn't catch any; I got one bite and Bill told me to scratch, but I didn't. Well, I felt in my pockets and found my knife, and he said I was another, and I said go there yourself, and he said it was no such thing, and I said he was a liar and I would whip him if I was bigger'n him, and he said he'd rock me to sleep mother, and I said he was a bigger one, and he said I never had the measles, and I said for him to fork over that knife, and he said he couldn't see that fork, and I said I'd fix him for a tombstone at Volk's and he said my grandmother was no gentleman, and I said he daren't take it up, but he did you bet, you never—well you never did—then I got up again, and he tried to, but he didn't and I grabbed him and threw him down on top of me like several bricks, and I tell you it beat all—and so did he— and my little dog got behind Bill and bit him, and Bill kicked at the dog, and the dog ran and I ran after the dog to fetch him back, and didn't catch him till I got home, and I'll whip him more yet. Is my eye very black?"

How Mules Came into Fashion.

Few of the farmers of this country are aware what a depth of gratitude they owe George Washington for the introduction of mules into general use for farm purposes.

Previous to 1783 there were very few, and those of such inferior order as to prejudice farmers against them as unfit to compete with horses in work upon the road or farm. Consequently there were no jacks, and no disposition to increase the stock; but Washington became convinced that the introduction of mules generally among Southern planters would prove to them a great blessing, as they are less liable to disease, longer lived and work upon shorter feed, and are much less liable to be injured than horses by careless servants. As soon as it became known abroad that the illustrious Washington desired to stock the Mount Vernon estate with mules, the King of Spain sent him a jack and two jennetts from the royal stables, and Lafayette sent another jack and jennet from the Island of Malta. The first was a gray color sixteen hands high, heavy made, and of sluggish nature. He was named the Royal Gift. The other was called the Knight of Malta; he was about as high, lithe and fiery, even to ferocity.

It is not the promises a man makes, but the number he keeps, that gives him a position among respectable people.

The People's Advocate.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.
AGENTS.

Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
shington..... { G. B. Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
Bedford Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.

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Local communications and &c., ld reach this office not later than rsday morning; advertisements not than Wednesday noon.

When ever any of our Subscribers ot receive the paper promptly please ptly notify us in all cases, by postrd.

LOCAL.

R. P. Henderson leaves to-night on ip to Ohio.

Mr. Jos. Wood starts to-night for his e in Mississippi, where he will spend w weeks.

Mr. R. B. Bagby, of the Indianapo*Leader*, will make a few weeks' visit s home in Indianapolis, shortly.

We are happy to state that Mrs. o Greene is convalescent. Her reery is earnestly hoped for by her y friends.

Mr. Theo Greene is out again, lookwell. He has been confined to his n for several days.

The Wayland Seminary, but——.

"The sere and yellow leaf" now us the shade-trees of our parks and ts and the horn of the oyster-vender ates on the air. Surely "whom the lloveth He casteneth.

The cold wave thawed out consideore it reached Washington.

Messrs. W. H. Richards & J. H. Livton, it is reported, will institute suit st the Potomac Steamboat Company lleged violations of the Civil Rights

We are happy to state that Miss lia L. Tilghman is improving and in lent spirit.

C. A. Lemar, of THE ADVOCATE is ected home this evening He has te "take in" the "culchaw" of Bos and Newport and circumbulate am.

Mr. D. A. Sadgwar and family are in the city. Our old friend is lookwell and as vivicious as in the "street erts."

Prof. Dart deserves great credit for progress he has made in educational k. The Grimes—Anderson Institute d not secure a more progressive and ly principal.

Miss Jennie Spears left the city this k to take charge of a school in Essex nty, Va.

Will the trustees please see that e is more ventilation at services on days at Bethel Hall? A member.

Rooms for rent at 1331 10th street, ., persons without children prefer-

The 3d Quarterly review of the Beth em Baptist Sunday School of Hills- D. C., will take place on Sunday, tember 30th, at 3 o'clock p. m., at church. It promises to be interest- Other schools have been invited to ticipate.

Rev. Walter Brooks delivered a tel- sermon last Sunday touching the tion of children to parents and deing the duties and responsibilities of h.

The funeral of Mrs. Rev. William iker was largely attended last Sun- in testimony of the high esteem in ch she was held while in the flesh s. Walker was a devoted wife, loving ent and earnest christian and her ds of piety will long be remembered.

We are glad to know that Charlie, son of Mr. G. W. Renfro is better. has had a terrible siege and his conscence is a source of much happiness the family and friends.

FOR SALE.—A barber shop and fixs. For particulars address: F. Nickens, Leesburg, London Co. Va.

The regular session of the Howard versity Evening School, will be reed Oct., 1st '83. An excellent oppor ity to enjoy the advantages of the versity is thus offered to those who be engaged during the day. For ticulars, Apply to C. C. Johnson at University.

Look out for Josey. He is a regubenefit to he public. Can cure more n fifty diseases with his medicine line talker too. Pays boys two dollars night for singing and helping him adtise. Oh! he is a second POLO.

Teachers Wanted

25 or 30 teachers are needed in Augusta Co., Va., near Staunton. They can find out the particulars by addressing Rev. R. H. Porter, Box 72.

A Voice from Tennessee.

MR. EDITOR: It has been sometime since we have conversed with you. The dull vacation days of a city, and the sultry summer's sun, make conversation and writing somewhat irksome, especially to one who was "born tired." But notwithstanding that, we had a lively interest all the Summer in the news of the ADVOCATE. We heard about the trip of Rev. W. H. Brooks and Prof. Storum to Saratoga and back; we heard about that trimming store on the corner of 11th and R streets n. w.; we heard about those singers who went to Hagarstown and we heard about those same singers at Ocean Grove; we heard also about Leonidas who is now the happiest man in Washington, and Mr. Purdy; and we heard a good many other things that will not do for us to tell you just now because you will be as wise as we are, if we do.

Well, the scorching heat of summer for this region has passed, and last week and this week the evenings and mornings were and are exceedingly pleasant. It is almost cool enough some mornings to have fire. And this pleasant weather give us new life, and makes us feel like writing once more. Besides this, there are many other things that make us cheerful. The colored school teachers have all returned from their vacations. Mr. Cob, Principal of the school in Mosestown, Knoxville, rusticated at Rogersville, Tenn. Mrs. Brooks went to Oberlin, Ohio. Mr. Bartlett Campbell spent his vacation teaching school in a country town not far away. Miss Lilerson remained in the city. Mr. Williams remained here also, to fix up a store; so, while he is at work in the school-house, his store is also at work. You can learn from this what kind of a man he is.

I am told that we have thirteen colored school teachers here this year. We can not mention all their names here, but we will will say a word about Messrs Draper and Manning. Mr. Draper has been recently appointed. He is a brother of A. E. T. Draper, and is enjoying his work well. Mr. Manning, Principal of the Austin school spent his vacation in Ashevill, N. C., and from the way he praises that little town, he seems to like it better than he does his old home—New Haven, Conn. We think this gentleman must have left an idea there that he wishes to return and discuss. We will certainly send him back if he wants to go.

Mrs. Carrie Harris also spent a few weeks at the Tate Springs, about forty miles from this place. She is the popular singer in the choir of the Congregational Church, and has a very fine voice. Mr. Thos. Smith, a few weeks ago, took his vacation at Lynchburg, Va.

S. P. SMITH.

Ordination

A council consisting of several brethren from the First Washington Baptist Association assembled at the Fourth Baptist Church, Sept. 13th 1883, to consider the propriety of setting apart to the work of the Christian Ministry Bro. Randolph Peyton. Rev. R. S. Laws was elected moderator and Rev. J. L. Dart, clerk.

After a full, fair and deliberate examination of the candidate as to his call to the ministry and his views of the doctrine and ordinances of the church the council was so far satisfied and unanimously voted to recommend his ordination.

The ordination services took place on the evening of September 19th, with an earnest and able sermon by Rev. Walter H. Brooks from the words, "Lord, what will thou have me to do." Rev. R. S Laws offered the prayer of ordination. Rev. J. L. Dart gave the charge. The right hand of fellowship was extended by Rev. Henry Scott, and Rev. Mr. Middleton presented the Bible.

Other parts were taken by Revs. Gibson, T. S. Robinson, H. V. Plummer and Robert Johnson.

Mr. Peyton is a pious and intelligent young man called to ordination by the Mount Hermon Baptist Church of this city, of which he is now pastor.

J. L. DART.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Grimes—Anderson Academy, 1206 R street, n. w., will begin its session Monday, October 1st, '83,

The Academy is designed to furnish a thorough preparatory and a high normal course of study to both sexes above 12 years of age.

It will be gratifying to the patrons and numerous friends of the Adademy to know that the school will re-open with funds in hand sufficient to defray a part of the expenses of the school-year. Tuition, per month, $1.00 in advance. For further information send for catalogue.

REV J. L. DART, A. M. principal.

Elegant novelties in the way of phosphorescent flowers, which will glow with a lambent light in the dark, may be easily made by coating the petals with transparent size and then dusting with a phosphorescent substance, such as sulphide of calcium.

A little girl who was disappointed because her name could not be found in the Bible said: "Never mind! I will be such a good girl that if another Bible is written my name will go into it."

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JOHN W. BOTELER CUP

Will come off at the

ATHLETIC PARK GROUNDS,

Between 9th and 10th and S & T sts., N. W

MONDAY OCT. 15, 1883.

The Judges of the Drill will be Officers of the United States Army!

—The Companies competing will be —

The Butler Zouaves,
Capt. C. B Fisher.
The Washington Cadets,
Capt. C. A. Fleetwood.
The Capitol City Guard, Co. "A"
Capt. Thos. S. Kelly.
The Capitol City Guard, Co. "B"
Capt. W. P. Gray.
The Lincoln Light Infantry,
Capt. Wm. Cornell.

The drill will be preceded by

A GRAND STREET PARADE

Of all the participating Companies.

The Parade to start at 1 o'clock, P. M., And march by way of the principal streets and avenues to the Drill Ground.

Owing to the number of Companes to take part in the drill, and the short daylight at this late season of the year, the company drawing First Place will commence to drill at

THREE O' CLOCK SHARP

The drill will close at Six o'clock.

A FINE BRASS BAND

Will accompany the parade, and also furnish choice selections in the intervals of the drill, while the companies are exchanging.

ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS,

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Chairs on the Grand Stand 10 and 25 cents additional.

Tickets for sale by members of the committee, and of the several companies participating.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Capt. Charles B. Fisher, Chairman.
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Capt. C. A Fleetwood, Treasurer.
Capt Thos. S. Kelly.
Capt. W. P. Gray.

Sept. 15-5t

ATTENTION EVERYBODY!

Wanted to Complete Our Files, Copies of the ADVOCATE of the following dates:

1877.

JULY, - - - 28
SEPT. - - - 8,
NOV. - - 24,

1878.

MARCH, - - 16,

We will credit on subscription account TWENTY-FIVE cents for each well-preserved copy returned to us.

Glass.

The account of the accidental manner in which glass was discovered is derived from Pliny, though Tacitus gives a similar narration of the circumstance. According to Pliny, some Phœnician merchants, having landed on the coast of Palestine, near the mouth of the River Belus, were preparing for their repast, and, not finding any stones on which to place their pots, took some cakes of nitre from their cargo for that purpose. The nitre being thus submitted to the action of fire, with the sand on the shore, they together produced transparent streams of an unknown fluid; and such was the origin of glass.

This statement, with variations, is repeated, on the authority of Flavius Josephus, by Pallisy, in his "Trate des Eaus et Fontaines:"—

"Some say, that, the children of Israel having set fire to some forest, the fire was so fierce, that it heated the nitre with the sand, so as to make them melt, and run down the slopes of the hills; and that thenceforward they sought to produce artificially what had been effected by accident in making glass."

A Good Name.

We once visited a public school. At recess a little fellow came up and spoke to the teacher. As he turned to go down the platform the master said: 'This is a boy I can trust." We followed him with our eye and loooked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine, open, manly face. We thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that boy earned. He had already gotten what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and, what is better, into the confidence and respect of the whole community. We wonder if the boys know, how soon they are rated by other people. Every boy in the neighborhood is known and opinions are formed of him; he has a character, either favorable or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say: "I can trust him, he never failed me," will never want employment. The fidelity, promptness and industry which he shows in school are in demand and prized everywhere. He who is faithful in little will be faithful in much.

"Tention!" exclaimed an Irish sergeant to his platoon, "Front face and to roll call! As many of ye as is presint will say 'Here!' and as many of ye as is not presint will say 'Absint!'"

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure, Corns, warts, bunions.

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Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats mice, gopher chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats. 15c.

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The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

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Address: J. B. JOHNSON, Secretary. [sep 1-3t

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If you are suffering from poor health, or languish ing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for

Hop Bitters will Cure You.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed your self with your pastoral du- ties; or a mother, worn out with care and work, or if you are simply ailing if you feel weak and dis- pirited, without clearly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Restore You

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties; or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case,

Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating without intoxicating,

Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

One HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. It is perfect.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

Above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

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"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."

"Read of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters.

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

Send for

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

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(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

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THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

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—Only a woman's hair, binding the now to the past; only a single thread, too frail to last. Only a woman's hair, threading a tear and a sigh—only a woman's hair found to-day in the pie!

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DIST. OF COL.

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Certificates written up from $500 to $5,000.
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It is a work that has long been needed, as it contains much valuable information and data that can only be obtained by long and laborious research through voluminous histories and cyclopedias. The arrangement is such that reference can be made in a moment's time to the date of emancipation in any country on the globe.

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Etiquette of Conversation.

From Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.

Do not manifest inattence.

Do not engage in gossip.

Do not interrupt another when speaking.

Do not find fault, though you may gently criticise.

Do not talk of your private, personal and family matters.

Do not appear to notice inacuracies of speech in others.

Do not allow yourself to lose temper or speak excitedly.

Do not allude to unfortunate pecularities of any one present.

Do not always commence a conversation by allusion to the weather.

Do not, when narrating an incident, continually say, "you see," "you know," etc.

Do not intrude professional or other topics that the company generally cannot take an interest in.

Do not talk very loud. A firm, clear, distinct, yet mild, gentle, musical voice has great power.

Do not be absent minded, requiring the speaker to repeat what has been said that you may understand.

Do not speak disrespectfully of personal appearance when anyone present may have the same defects.

Do not try to force yourself into the confidence of others. If they give their confidence never betray it.

Do not use profanity, vulgar terms, slang phrases, words of double meaning, or language that will bring the blush to any one.

Do not intersperse your language with foreign words and high sounding terms. It shows affectation, and will draw ridicule upon you.

Do not carry on a conversation with another in company about matters which the general company knows nothing of. It is almost as impolite as to whisper.

Do not allow yourself to speak ill of the absent one if it can be avoided; the day may come when some friend will be needed to defend you in your absence.

Do not speak with contempt and ridicule of a locality where you may be visiting; find something to truthfully praise and commend; thus making yourself agreeable.

Do not make a pretense of gentility, nor parade the fact that you are a descendant of any notable family. You must pass for just what you are, and stand on your own merit.

Do not contradict. In making a correction say, "I beg your pardon, but I had the impression that it was so and so."

ful in contradicting, as you may ... an ... yourself. ... be careBe not be unduly ... be wrong merit contempt if ... familiar: you will be dogma... ou are. Neither should ... your ... ic in your assertions, arroyourself much consequence in ... n opinions.

Do not be too lavish in your praise of various members of your own family when speaking to strangers; the person to whom you are speaking may know some faults that you do not.

Do not feel it incumbent upon yourself to carry your point in conversation. Should the person with whom you are conversing feel the same, your talk will lead into violent argument.

Do not allow yourself to use personal abuse when speaking to another, as in so doing you may make that person a life-long enemy. A few kind, courteous words might have made him a life-long friend.

Do not discuss politics or religion in general company. You probably would not convert your opponent and he will not convert you. To discuss those topics is to arouse feeling without any good result.

Do not make a parade of being acquainted with distinguished or wealthy people, of having been to college, or of having visited foreign lands. All this is no evidence of any real genuine worth on your part.

Do not use the surname alone when speaking of your husband or wife to others. To say to another that "I told Jones," referring to your husband, sounds badly. Whereas, to say, "I told Mr. Jones," shows respect and good breeding.

Do not yield to bashfulness. Do not isolate yourself sitting back in a corner, waiting for some one to come and talk with you. Step out; have something to say. Though you may not say it well, keep on. You will gain courage and improve. It is as much your duty to entertain others as theirs to amuse you.

Do not attempt to pry into the private affairs of others by asking what their profits are, what things cost, whether Melissa ever had a beau, and why Amarette never got married? All such questions are extremely impertinent, and are likely to meet with rebuke.

Do not whisper in company; do not engage in private conversation; do not speak a foreign language which the general company present may not understand, unless it is understood that the foreigner is unable to speak your own language.

Do not take it upon yourself to admonish comparative strangers on religious topics; the persons to whom you speak may have decided convictions of their own in opposition to yours, and your over-zeal may seem to them an impertinence.

Do not aspire to be a great story-teller; an inveterate teller of long stories becomes very tiresome. To tell one or two witty, short, new stories, appropriate to the occasion, is about all that one person should inflict on the company.

Do not indulge in satire; no doubt you are witty, and you could say a most cutting thing that would bring the laugh of the company down on your opponent, but you must not allow it, unless to rebuke some impertinent fellow who can be suppressed in no other way.

Do not spend your time in talking scandal; you sink your own moral nature by so doing, and you are, perhaps, doing great injustice to those about whom you talk. You probably do not understand all the circumstances. Were they understood, you would doubtless be much more lenient.

Do not flatter; in doing so you embarrass those upon whom you bestow praise, as they may not wish to offend you by repelling it, and yet they realize that if they accept it they merit your contempt. You may, however, commend their work whenever it can truthfully be done; but do not bestow praise where it is not deserved.

Advertising.

The Lacon *Home Journal* gets off the following good one on the profession:

The Jersey county medical society, some time ago, resolved not to advertise their names in the newspapers. It was considered "quackery" to mention themselves in print. A meeting of this astute body was lately held, which the *Democrat* reported, omitting all names, merely interlarding the account with numerous dashes, as: Dr.——in the chair, Dr.——, sec'y., Dr.——, moved, etc. Now the Drs. are mad as hornets, and these are not dashes enough outside of a type-foundry to express the highly objectionable words used by them when commenting upon the apparently sincere and courteous effort of the editor to respect their plainly spoken resolution.

A young lawyer in Arkansas, having had a case decided against him by the court, said: "Well, now I'll just take this case before another judge, and let him make a guess what the law is, too."

Mamma: "Well, Johnny, I shall forgive you this time, and it's very pretty of you to write a letter to say you're sorry." Johnny: "Yes, Ma. Don't tear it up please." Mamma: "Why not?" Johnny: "Because it will do for the next time."

A man told his friend that he had joined the army. "What regiment?" his friend asked. "Oh! I don't mean that. I mean the army of the Lord." "Ah! what church?" "The Baptist." "Why," was the reply, "that's not the army. It's the navy."

A Baptist Weekly tells the story that, while a collection was being taken up for the church debt in a New York congregation, the choir was set to singing, and the German tenor surprised the people with an unexpectedly apt solo: "Und ze debt shall be raised in ze twinkling of an eye."

Before Fanny Fern married James Parton, she wrote in a description of Broadway, "Here comes Samuel Parton, who doesn't believe in the devil." George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Courier Journal, copied it subsequently, and added: "Ah, Fanny, that was before he was married."

"Sir," said an astonished landlady to a traveler who had sent his cup forward the seventh time, "You must be fond of coffee." "Yes, madam, I am,' he replied, "or I never should have drunk so much water to get a little."

A gentleman who once called at his rooms in Washington, was told by his young negro servant: "Massa Sumner, he gone to de Senate to make him speech." "What speech?" asked the gentleman in surprise. "Why, dat ar speech he ... been hollering out in bed ebery mor... ing dese free weeks."

A story is told of Gener... Butler's sarcastic retort upon a Ma... achusetts judge when he was teasing ... for a ruling favorable to a cause he was de... ending in court. The judge got out of ... atience at last, and somewhat testily ex... claimed: "Mr. Butler, what do you think ... I sit here for?" The General quietly ... rugged his shoulders and replied: "The C... urt has got me now."

A young woman from Springfield, Mass., teaching the Indians, at Hampton, Va., was drilling a company of girls on the hymn, "Yield not to Temptation," and trying to explain to them the meaning of the words. Some time after the class was dismissed a pupil came to her and said, "Me victory!" meaning that she had gained a victory. Being asked to explain, she said: "Indian girl, she big temptation to me; I no yield; I fight her."

Man a Fighting Animal.

Do what we will with him, man is naturally a fighting animal. There is a curious autobiography to be found in Southern bookshops, written by an old hunter about a century ago. There is the same thirst for blood and fierce love of the chase in it as if a beast of prey or grayhound were telling its story. The most amusing example is where the old man tells how he and his sons once trained some young dogs to hunt bears. "I put on the skin of an old bear," he says, "and crawled on all fours, while Elisha and Job drove the pups on. They were scared at first, but presently the whole six attacked me furiously, bit my calves, tore my hair, hung on my ears. I began to shout 'Enough!' but Lisha cried, 'Don't, dad, don't! It's the life of the pups.' He adds, 'Of course I staid. I had consideration for the dogs.' It takes a great deal of training to root out this instinct from men who inherit it. Everybody knows the history of the fighting Quakers during the revolutionary war. Many of the staid sons of staid sires of the same faith slipped out of meeting during the last war to shoulder a musket. One venerable old friend in Germantown, Pa., found that three of his sons had gone to this conflict against which his creed arrayed him. The youngest felt that he, too, must go, but fearing to tell his family, he took his gun one day and began to clean it, placing himself in his father's way. The old gentleman saw him and paced slowly up and down, but said nothing. Presently he approached the young man. "Charles," he said, deliberately, "if the devil has made thee feel that thee need one of these worldly instruments spare not thy money, but get the best." Alexander Campbell, the most combative of Scotch reformers and theologians, once submitted his head to the fingers of a phrenologist, who had no knowledge of Mr. Campbell's calling. The man finished his examination with the words: "From your executive ability and love of fighting, sir, you are or ought to be a great soldier." The aged clergyman heaved a sigh, "No sir, no. Circumstances were against me. But acording to my opportunity, I've done what I could—I've done what I could."

An Important Work.

Somewhere about 3,000 workmen, 600 or 700 wagons, 17 or 18 locomotive engines, 3 steam "navvies" and a great quantity of minor machinery of various kinds were engaged from 1875 to 1880 at the southeast end of London in a work compared with which the building of the pyramids—with modern appliances—would have been no signal feat. Previously the one entrance to the Victoria docks from the Thames had been at Blackwell Point, but now there is a dock capable of receiving all vessels no matter what they might be. Three and a half miles of walls were built, enclosing 90 acres of water. These walls are 40 feet high, 5 feet thick at the top and 18 feet to 19 feet thick at the bottom, the whole of this enormous mass being composed of solid concrete, for which 80,000 tons of Portland cement was used. Some 4,000,000 cubic feet of earth was dug out. It may assist the imagination somewhat to state that if it were filled into ordinary carts, the vehicles would form an unbroken line 7,000 miles long. The excavations went through a submerged forest, and among other curiosities dug out were a reindeer's horn, a Roman vase and what is supposed to be an ancient British canoe carved out of solid oak. The latter is now in the British museum. The new entrance below Woolwich saves about 3½ miles of river navigation, which, in the case of vessels of heavy draught, is, of course, a matter of great importance. The London and St. Katherine's and Victoria Docks Company are now prepared for vessels of all kinds, not excluding the largest ironclads of the British navy. The cost was about £1,000,000.

The aggregate cost of the several bridges that span the Mississippi River from St. Louis to St. Paul has been $20,573,000, ranging from $120,000 for the one at Prairie du Chien to $11,573,000 for that at St. Louis. The annual tolls upon the merchandise crossing the river upon these bridges is officially stated to amount to $2,803,725, or nearly 10¼ per cent. upon the original cost.

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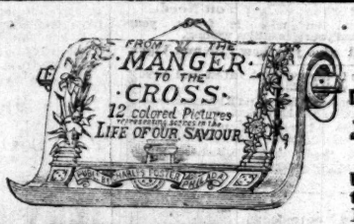

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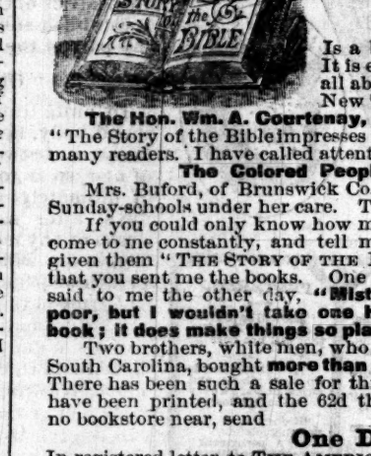

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